

Our Quebec Correspondence.

It appears from the census returns for 1852, that the population of Lower Canada, which, in 1825, was 471,876, has nearly doubled during the subsequent twenty-five years, and numbers at the present time 890,261 souls; while that of Upper Canada, which, in 1842, was 486,055, has also nearly doubled, and now amounts to 952,004. Of these there are natives of—

	Lower Canada.	Upper Canada.	Total.
England and Wales.....	111,330	82,699	95,439
Scotland.....	14,566	13,811	14,188
Ireland.....	61,499	170,267	227,766
Canada French origin.....	609,598	38,417	99,015

United States and Foreign	125,580	628,093	651,673
United States	12,692	43,732	56,424
Other countries	5,577	21,065	26,642
Total	890,269	902,004	1,842,222

RELIGIONS.

<i>Lower Canada.</i>			
Church of England	45,402	Upper Canada	208,536
Church of Scotland	2,221		57,643
Church of Rome	708,860		187,695
Free Presbyterians	267		65,807
Other Presbyterians	5,221		80,799
Quakers	29		98,640
Other Protestants	1,800		1,016
Catholics	1,000		1,000

Other nominations.....	387.82	108.663	149.78
Total.....	4,493	46,358	44,876

The cause of the more rapid increase in the upper than the lower province, is to be attributed to the greater inducements held out to emigrants in the former section of the country, and the existence of the seigniories in Lower Canada, and the influence of the priesthood, combined with the prejudices that exist against foreigners, particularly those of a different religious creed, turning the tide of immigration in other directions.

The numbers of persons occupying lands in both provinces is about equal, forming an aggregate of 194,309, with farms of from ten acres and under two hundred and upwards, and embracing 17,937,1 acres, of which there under cultivation, and in crop

pasture, garden and orchards, 14,606,432 acres, at 10,633,907 of wild lands or underwood, exclusive of large tracts which are still ungranted. The quantity of wheat raised during the present year, exclusive of barley, rye, buckwheat, maize or Indian corn, and every variety of vegetables, &c., was, Lower Canada, 3,075,868 bushels, and in Upper Canada 12,692,852, making a total of 15,768,720 bushels—a yield in the latter province of eight and one or three bushels for each inhabitant; and in

ing the consumption of each individual at 6 bushels per annum, leaving rather more than three millions of bushels—equal to six thousand barrels flour—for exportation. In Lower Canada, the yield this year was only three and half bushels for each inhabitant; but on the French Canadian

The reduced quantity of wheat that is raised in Lower Canada is not owing to any adverse influence of soil or climate as large quantities were formerly produced there, but to the ravages of the locusts and the small pox of the wheat.

The evil has now passed away, and consequently the cultivation of wheat is on the increase. Under the seigniorial tenure, the tenant, or small owner is not permitted to erect mills, water is provided by the seignior, to which he must

In the early settlement of Canada, the French and the English government made ample provision for education, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that it was found that the children of the poor could not be properly educated, and which does not enlarge the mind and the soul, and consequently the French Canadians are an educated people.

people, contented with their lot and unacquainted with the improvements of modern times; and the Ruman Catholic ritual requires that a number of days in each year—often at most inconvenient seasons for agriculture and the demands of business—shall be devoted to religious observances, a corresponding injurious influence is experienced by the community at large, with its concomitant poverty.

The immense lumbering business that is carried on in Lower Canada, must also, in a great degree retard agriculture and tend to impoverish while it demoralizes those who engage in that pursuit. You

might as well attempt to make a farmer of a sailor as a lumberer. And not only in this way is a large amount of labor withdrawn from the legitimate occupation of a rural population, but extensive tracts that are leased expressly for the purpose of cutting lumber are thereby rendered unfit for settlement. The government, however, are turning their attention to the settlement of the waste lands of the Province, and are disposing of them at reduced prices, or making free grants; and they also intend to open a large sum annually in opening roads to new townships that have been or are about to be.

Then again, a very inferior description of human nature prevails among the French Canadians, the injurious effects of which the priests are beginning to perceive, and which they are desirous of remedying. To accomplish which, the seminary at Quebec have brought out from Scotland a superior farmer, who has charge of one of their large estates, which he is cultivating upon the most improved principles; and the example once set, with the sanction of the priests, the most beneficial results must follow.

The present railway mania that prevails in Canada will also, by introducing a numerous body of settlers from the old country be productive of beneficial effects; and provided their example does not interfere with the religious sentiments of the French population, will not meet with opposition from part of the priests, who at present exercise unlimited control. Indeed, such a result I think would be deprecated and deplored, as the man who worships his creator in sincerity and with singleness of heart whatever may be his form of adoration renders the most acceptable offering to God.

from me serves. The French Canadians are represented as contented, amiable, and happy people, conforming strictly to the ordinances of the government, which they believe have the sanction of their divinity; and were thus conviction to be destroyed, it is much to be doubted whether they would adopt, generally speaking, any other religious creed or mode of worship, and implicit obedience might be succeeded by doubts and infidelity.

Annexation to the United States, it is thought, would substitute for the universal apathy and

the distinction between the inhabitants of the two countries arises mainly from a cause to which I believe allusion has not been made, and is to be found in the aversion of men of wealth in the colonies, to earmark any portion of their capital in the promotion of objects of general utility, or in improving the natural resources of the provinces; while in the United States a contrary policy has perhaps contributed, more than any other cause, to

the rapid improvement and prosperity of the colonies, and especially acquainted with the British colonies, and everywhere have found the same voracious selfishness to predominate, and the same reluctance to invest any portion of superfluous funds in undertakings which do not afford the most undoubted evidence of complete or not extravagant returns, but which they deem to be profitable in British or American funds. While such a feeling prevails among the money men of a community, it is impossible for it to advance; nor can persons of limited means engage successfully in business, or the resources of a country be developed.

The question of "annexation" is of too important a character, and involves results of too grave a nature to be here discussed incidentally. The cry was started by the colonial Tories, when they found the power which they had so long so usefully exercised departed from them; it was a lament for annexation rather than in sober earnestness and they would be the first to oppose such a movement. It was subsequently rendered popular for a time, by the adoption of the principles of free trade by the mother country, which were not proper

Cleveland City—Past, Present and Future.
(From the Cleveland Herald, Nov. 19-1901)
From an ably written and interesting sketch, with the above title, in the new City Directory soon to be issued, we compile the following article. The sketch is written by Dr. J. S. Newberry, much of it from the notes of his own personal observations. Every one who should now, for the first time, visit the shores of the great Lakes, beholding on every side the triumphs of enlightened industry; the landscapes, with its wide expanses of cropland, meadows, and prairie; the waving forests of the West; the cities of scientific village; thickly studded with city, village, and farm house; adorned by temples of science, and shrines of religion; the happy homes of a large and intelligent population; the unbroken stretches of cultivated country, and the broad highways, whitened by the sails of argosies, freighted with the products of all lands and climes, everywhere adorned by evidences of plants matured, of labor done, victories achieved, and hopes in full fruition; such a scene, as the eye beholds, is the most splendid instance of progress and prosperity the world has ever seen, would be slow to

believe that all man has here done and become, was the work of but a short half century.

And, as the years of our shorter period, witnessed the advances of the fairest portion of this favored region—to us, even, the history of the progress which has been made in the little more than fifty years, in the forest-clad solitude, where the Cuyahoga mingled its current with a wild waste of waters, into the mart of commerce, and the seat of the most advanced and the best of science, the abode of fashionable wealth; a history of thirty thousand souls graced with all the embellishments of art, and rich in all the refinements of civilization, who have gathered to this favored situation—all this partakes of the marvellous. We gather round the gray haired pioneer, as he relates the history of the past, with the feeling of child-like wonder, and the sense of the magnitude of the scenes of sorrow and privation, and the deeds of valor and sacrifice, which have been the history of the passing years; and we are reminded of the sufferings narrated, belonged to other ages and other climes, and of the fact that the same elements of suffering over the natural, in everything that strikes our eye or ears: the fabric of human society is no common thing in all its parts; the material works of art as well as the human mind, are the work of centuries. Hence ourselves that the educated and enlightened human mind has not been working here for centuries.

The first landing upon the shores of Cleveland, for the purpose of settlement, was in 1796. In the following year, the surveying party of the Connecticut Land Company, in all, fifty persons, under the direction of John Paine, of Cleveland, and John P. Stiles, of the city named, arrived here. John P. Stiles and his family, and Capt. Paine, since Painesville, constituted the whole white population of Cleveland during the winter of 1796-7. The families which were attracted to the city, in the winter of 1797, were composed of persons who had been afflicted with the scourge of dysentery in 1797, and the same disease, together with the ague, prostrated nearly all the survivors.

Up to 1789, the citizens subsisted on such hardy fare as their frugalty devised; but during that year a small grist mill was built at the falls of Mill Creek, some six miles southeast of the city. During the ensuing winter, the colony enjoyed the luxury of bread, the grain for which was ground by themselves.

The following table exhibits the population of Cleveland at different periods of its history. The number of inhabitants was—

In 1796	3	In 1810	6,107
1797	10	1820	9,573
1822	500	1850	17,400
1831	1,100	1851	21,910
1836	1,500	1860	25,000

In 1810, Cleveland was made the seat of

The county of Cuyahoga; the court house was erected, and the first Court of Common Pleas held the same year. In 1814, the place was incorporated with a village charter, and its government administered by a president, a board of trustees and recorder. (Alfred Kelly being the first president.) In 1816, the first church was organized; in 1819, the first steamboat entered the harbor; in 1820, the first appropriation for the improvement of the harbor was made by government; in 1834, the principal streets were graded; in 1850, a large portion of the business part of the city was burned; in 1835, Cleveland was raised to the rank of a city.

In 1840, the inhabitants of Cleveland voted to loan the credit of the city, to the amount of \$500,000.

This Cleveland was Columbus and Cincinnati. This road was in due time built, and the cars ran over the entire track, and came into this city with flying banners, on the 22d of February, 1851. This city was voted to loan \$100,000 to the Cleveland and Ashland road, and well it was, for if this important work were opened for travel the same day. Previous to this time, however, the street leaked out that Cleveland was to be a great place, and the influx of men of talent and wealth from all parts of the country, and the numerous additions to the aggregate population, shown by the annual census, indicated the faith aid in the report.

Since the completion of the C. & C. road, the people have been impatient for railroads to grow under its indulgence. The C. & P. Railroad was then finished, the Lake Shore—to which the city loaned also \$100,000—has been constructed, giving an unbroken railroad connection with Buffalo, Boston and New York; the Toledo, Newark and Cleveland road will form a new line, and a continuous chain, stretching from Cleveland to Chicago has been brought to such a stage of progress that few days more will suffice for its completion.

After speaking of the public improvements of Cleveland, the writer remarks: "The writer makes estimates as to the city's future—"

By referring to the table of population, we find that the number of inhabitants in 1850 was 17,600; in 1851, 21,140; in 1852, 25,670; an increase of more than 80 per cent. per annum. It is well to make some estimate of increase to continue, or what city would contain in 1860, more than 100,000 inhabitants. This estimate is, doubtless, too high, but it is difficult to say what causes can operate in any degree to check our con-

the amount of production received by the Ohio canal in the years 1850, '51 and '52, exhibit an increase of fully 20 per cent per annum. For instance, the amount of wheat received by canal in 1859 was 1,000,000 bushels, and in 1862 it was 1,200,000 bushels. The amount received in 1862 will be over 3,000,000. And the receipts of wheat vary greatly with the harvest of different years, so we will take that other great source of our wealth—wheat, and from them bring us to such a conclusion. The number of tons of grain brought to Cleveland by canal, in 1850, was 128,237; in 1861, 103,233; in 1862, the number will exceed 140,000 tons. The number of arrivals in 1860 and 1861, and the number of arrivals in 1862, the harbor business, exhibits still greater advances on the amount of former years. We have then abundant evidence, derived from different sources, that the business of the city is in a most healthy and prosperous condition, and that, in fact, more than equalled the increments of population.

There is another source of wealth and numbers, which Cleveland has but just begun to avail herself of, and which will, in the future, exert a great influence on her prosperity, as her usual commercial facilities, and that is manufactures. We have, it is true, on the two sides of the city, some industrial establishments which are well adapted to the use of the capital and the manufactures are small, when compared with the wants of the population (38,000) surrounding the place of its investment, and entirely disproportionate to the facilities of this location for sustaining manufactures.

Cleveland has special qualification for becoming great manufacturing city; with her geographical position, her facilities for the transport of the raw materials, her abundant supply of fuel, her rich beds of excellent coal; her relations to the mineral region of Lake Superior; she can hardly fail to become celebrated for her manufactures, and her wealth and population are greatly to be increased thereby.

What, then, is to limit the progress of the Forest City? Her beautiful situation, her healthful air, her wide and handsome streets, her countess trees, and her constant supply of fuel, and her facilities for great commercial facilities, will only change to become greater. The agricultural resources of the country of which she is the market, are not yet half developed. Manufactures must multiply. What, then, shall retard

Law Intelligence.
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Dec. 23, 1898.
 No. 52 and 23. *David B. Howell, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The United States for Louisiana.* Mr. Chief Justice Taft delivered the opinion of this court reversing the judgments of the Fifth Circuit Court and remanding those courts with directions to enter judgment for the plaintiff in error.
NOTES.
 No. 51. *The Troy Iron Nail Factory, appellants, vs. R. Corning et al.* The argument of this cause was continued by the counsel for the app-ees and concluded by Mr. Verley Johnson for the appellant. Adjourned.
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—December 23, 1898.
Myra Orlando Loomis, Ex. of Pennsylvania, and William Fullum, Ex. of Tennessee, vs. admitted Appellants, and the United States. No. 31. *Henry O'Brien et al., appellants, vs. Samuel V. B. Morse et al.* The argu-

understood, and of which Canada is already indirectly enjoying the advantage. But the feeling has

ment of this cause was commenced, by Mr. Under the two appellants. Adjourned.